**The Church, Reflecting the Light Of Christ**

**Sunday, November 8, 2020**

**Opening prayer: The Our Father**

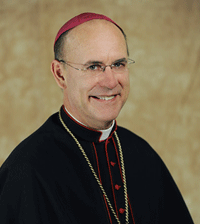
Survey-How do you see the Church

* The Church is the body of Christ
  + The Church reflects Christ’s love
  + The Church as the body and Christ as the head make the whole Christ
  + We are united with Christ through the Church but retain our individuality
  + The Church asks that you ‘become what you are’
* More than a club
  + The Church is more than the will of its members
  + St. Augustine called the Church a hospital for sinners
  + Membership in the Church is the basis of our relationship with Christ
* “The world was made for the sake of the Church”
  + The Church is a sign and instrument of our unity with God and with each other
  + We should see ourselves, first and foremost, as members of the Church









Four Marks of the Church

* The Church is One
* Its source is Christ
* “Love binds everything together in perfect harmony” Colossians 3:14
* The Church ‘subsists’ in the Catholic Church. This leaves room for other Christian denominations
* Other religions are united to the Catholic Church to the extent that we agree
* The Church is Holy
* The Holy Spirit guides the Church and makes it holy.
* Christ loves the Church and suffered on the cross to sanctify her
* The Church is both holy and in need of purification
* Church looks forward to the perfection of this gift
* The Church is Catholic (Universal)
* Christ is present in the Church
* The Church has been sent by Christ to all people
* The Church has an obligation to evangelize
* The Church is Apostolic
* The Church is guided by the successors to the original twelve apostles who were chosen by Christ.
* Love is the soul of the apostolic mission
* The kingdom of Christ grows mysteriously in those incorporated into Him

Break

History of the Church, the Papacy and St. Peter Basilica

* Matthew 16-18: “…you are Peter and upon this Rock I will build my Church”
* 1st century: The later life of Saint Peter according to tradition
  + He settled in Rome
  + Lead the Church of Rome for 25 years
  + He was martyred in Rome
  + He named Linus, Anacletus and Clement as his successors
* 2nd century
  + We have lists of Bishops from various cities indicating apostolic succession.
  + Shrine known as Trophy of Gaius marked St. Peter’s tomb on Vatican Hill.



* First several centuries: Papal elections
  + Local people and clergy of diocese chose their Bishops
  + Rome was probably no different.
  + We don’t know exactly how
  + Local rulers interfered in elections
* 313: Christianity legalized by Roman Emperor Constantine the Great in 313
* 4th century
  + Constantine and his son and successor Constance built original St. Peter’s Basilica
  + Old St. Peter’s built quickly with pieces of other buildings
  + Cathedral of Rome and seat of the Popes is St. John Lateran, not St. Peter’s
  + St. Peter’s became destination of pilgrims to Rome
* 452: Pope Leo the Great persuades Attila the Hun to not attack Rome
* 533: 1st Papal name change. John II changed his name from Mercury. Mercury was the name of a Roman god and thought too pagan
* 7th and 8th centuries
  + Byzantine Emperors demanded right to approve Papal
  + Church never formally consented to this
* 769: Roman Synod issued a decree on Papal elections
  + Only Roman clergy could vote, no laity or rulers
  + Only Cardinal priests and deacons could be elected, Bishops were ‘married’ to their diocese
* Cardinals are important officers in the Church
  + Latin word *cardo* means hinge
  + Cardinals were important clergy from the area around Rome
  + Originally the College of Cardinals consisted of 28 Cardinal Priests, 7 Cardinal Bishops, 18 Cardinal Deacons
  + Often fewer than a dozen Cardinals in medieval period
  + This lead to many deadlocks
* 10th century: Name changes became common
  + A Pope with the baptismal name of Peter changed his name to John XIV
  + There has never been a Peter II
  + Legend that the world will end when Peter II is elected
* 1059: Election Decree of Nicholas II
  + No election until 3 days after Pope’s funeral
  + Cardinal Bishops identify candidates
  + Other Cardinals ascent to a candidate
  + Roman public proclaims election
  + No imperial consent needed
* 1179: Alexander II decreed that 2/3 majority needed to elect a Pope.
* 1241: 1st Conclave
  + Attempt to break a deadlock by locking the Cardinals in a church
  + Latin *con clave* means with key
* 1269: People tried to break a deadlock by removing the roof of a church in which the Cardinals were locked in a Conclave
* 1274: Gregory X issued rules for Conclaves
  + 9 days of mourning after Pope’s funeral
  + Conclaves to begin 10 days after funeral
  + Cardinals locked in with one assistant each
* 1305-1417: Papacy in Avignon
  + 1305 to 1378, Papacy left Rome for Avignon France because of chaos in Rome
  + This caused the Great Schism in 1378 when Roman’s appointed their own Bishop
  + At times from 1378 to 1417 there were two to four men claiming the Papacy
  + During this period, candidates would have to agree to a series of conditions, or Capitulation, before being named Pope
  + Rome reduced to small, deteriorated town
* 1417: Election of Martin V
  + Papacy reunited in Rome
  + Starts to rebuild Rome and reunite the Church
* 1506: Julius II
  + Hired Bramante to demolish Old St. Peter’s and build new church
  + New church originally designed with nave and transepts the same length
  + Cornerstone laid on April 18, 1506



* 1517: Sold indulgences (get out of purgatory free cards), partially to finance building of St. Peter’s. Martin Luther objected to this and started the Protestant Revolution
* 1521: Leo X excommunicates Martin Luther
* 16th through 19th centuries: Monarchs believed their power came from God, Divine Right of Kings. One king, one people and one religion in each country
* 1534: Henry VIII of England breaks with Rome. Has himself declared head of the Church of England
* 1545-63 Paul III
  + Calls Council of Trent. Council rejects Protestant theologies of reliance on the Bible alone and predestination. Council also ends abuses in the Church.
  + Hired Michelangelo to design dome for St. Peters
  + Called Council of Trent to respond to Protestant Revolution



* 1555: Marcellus II was the last Pope to keep his baptismal name
* 1566: Pius V was a Dominican. Dominican priests wear white cassocks. Popes have worn white ever since.
* 1586: Sixtus V increased the number of Cardinals to 70
* 1591: Gregory XIV banned choosing Pope by adoration and betting on elections
* 1605-21 Paul V
  + Hired Maderno who extended the nave of St. Peters to accommodate larger services
  + New St. Peter’s completed in 1620
* 1621: Gregory XV limited the number of candidates a Cardinal could vote for to one, instituted secret ballots, and required Cardinals to disguise their handwriting
* 1623-44 Urban VIII
  + Hired Bernini to build the colonnade around the piazza
  + Bernini also built the main altar with its cupola
* 17th and 18th centuries: The Enlightenment, many intellectuals believed reason was important than faith and love
* 1792: French Revolution: revolutionaries tried to abolish the Church and start cults based on reason
* 1799: Pius VI arrested in Rome by the French and died in exile. Emperor Francis of Austria allows a conclave to choose next Pope in Venice
* 1801: Pius VII
  + Makes peace and signs concordat with French ruler Napoleon in 1801
  + Later arrested by Napoleon and exiled. Napoleon loses power in 1814
  + Returns to Rome; restores the Jesuits
* 1869-70: Pius IX calls 1st Vatican Council. Council defines papal authority and infallibility. Ends suddenly because of an Italian revolution.
* 1962: John XXIII calls 2nd Vatican Council. Council call for greater role for laity, allows use of English and other languages in the mass, and supports dialogue with other religions
* 1975: Paul VI revised the rules for Conclaves
  + The number of Cardinal was expanded from 130 to 183 to allow more Cardinal from third world countries
  + Only Cardinals under 80 years of age to eligible to vote
* 1978-2005: John Paul II
  + Travels widely
  + Inspires protests that leads to fall of Communism
  + Decreed in 1994 that the Papacy could only become vacant by death or resignation
* 2005: Distribution of Cardinal: 38 Italians, 57 other European, 25 Central and South American, 24 North American, 18 Asian, 16 African and 5 from the South Pacific
* February 28, 2013: Benedict XVI becomes first Pope to resign the office since 1415
* Papal Conclave
  + In past, Cardinals slept on cots in the Sistine Chapel
  + John Paul II built St. Martha’s Hotel at the Vatican which will house the Conclave
  + Once in Conclave, the Cardinals cannot contact the outside world
  + All Cardinals swear an oath to uphold the rules of the Conclave
  + Average length of Conclaves in the 20th century is 3 days
  + Saying: “he who enters the Conclave as Pope leaves as a Cardinal”

* March 13, 2013: “Habemus Papam” (We have a Pope)
  + Once he is elected, the candidate is asked if he accepts
  + If he does, he is Pope at that moment
  + The Dean of the College of Cardinals asks what name he takes
  + The Pope is lead to the balcony and introduced.
  + The new Pope gives a short blessing
  + Solemn installation mass held a few days later
  + The Pope is called the Pontifex Maximus, Latin for Great Bridge-Builder
  + Every Pope is called a successor to Peter, not his immediate predecessor

Next week: Jesus Christ, Chapters 7 & 8